

Daily Democrat

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STAMPS FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS.—From and after this date, Postage Stamps, and Stamped Envelopes of the old style, will not be received in whole or partial payment of subscriptions to the Daily or Weekly Democrat. The new stamps, or new stamped envelopes, must be sent to be used in crediting subscription accounts for the Democrat.

"Let Us Alone."

This *non-mag-tangere* doctrine of Secession is honest, and the rattlesnake is a fit emblem of the doctrine. The serpent goes wherever it pleases, basks in the sun upon the path where all must pass, and only gives its tempting warning if any one seeks to go near, to indicate that it wants to be let alone.

There is an old promise that man's heel should bruise the serpent's head, and in a good old orthodox way, man has been performing that very commendable feat, and considering that he did right, and not withstanding the "let us alone" threat of Secession, we feel that it is right, as far as possible, to subject the head of the serpent Secession to the same punishment.

A plea to be let alone should be justified by proof that the party making it has done nothing to demand interference. It is pretty clear doctrine that if an individual is doing wrong, he cannot plead to be let alone when he is stopped, and it is an old saying:

"No roose are felt the latter day
With good opinion of the law."

What has Secession done, and what is it doing? We might pass over the seizure of forts and arsenals, the firing on Sumpter, and try them by their own test of States' Rights.

Missouri has voted for the Union; is a Union State, as far as the popular will is concerned. She has never, by any legislative enactment, nor even by the voice of her fugitive Governor, nor in any manner that had the slightest color or pretense of authority, declared her wish to go into the Southern Confederacy. Yet the President of all Secessionism, in a formal proclamation, declares Missouri to be a part of the Southern Confederacy. Must the coil of the serpent be passed around Missouri, and because the hiss and rattle of "let us alone" is heard, must she be given up to Secession, and her people oppressed and down trodden? The policy may sound very peaceful, and, as a catch-word, it sounds well, but would it be just to the Union men of Missouri, while Arkansas and Louisiana are pouring in troops by the thousands against them, to let them alone?

Another indication of the modesty of Secessionism is the last military order in which Delaware and Maryland are included in one department. Of course what a military department is, is known well-enough, and we must expect hostile armies to invade them as soon as they are prepared. Doubtless there is an earnest desire, on the part of Jeff. Davis & Co., not to be interfered with in this gentle pastime and pleasing excursion, and the coiled snake, and "don't tread on me," will be sent forward at the head of the invaders. We suppose this will hardly be allowed, and that the Federal armies will coerce them out of those States.

Washington is now besieged on one side. The lines of the Confederate armies, drawn by able Generals, are rapidly closing up, until they are so near it can be seen when dress parade is going on in their camps. The object is the seizure of the Federal Capitol and all the archives of the Government. We have no doubt they desire to be let alone in this. They do not wish, in any way, to be interfered with while they pursue the peaceful plan of sacking the city.

In Kentucky they are inspired with a like spirit. They burn bridges, kidnap citizens, steal the State guns, pleading all the while for peace. They have a most earnest desire to be let alone, and like their favorite reptile, spring the rattle of "let us alone," if any one attempts to interfere.

There are many of them, we are glad to say, who entirely disapprove of this, but the misfortune is, that the leaders and promoters of the party, and their presses, rather excuse and approve of it.

Ought they to be let alone? To that portion of them who sincerely desire peace, we put the question: Can they be let alone, and any peace be obtained?

Caroline writes to the Courier to say that Cape Hatteras, recently taken by the United States Navy, is of "no military importance whatever." That word from Capt. Caroline, is a great relief, and its being of no military importance, accounts at once for the unconditional surrender of twenty-five pieces of cannon and 615 men, which had been put to guard it. The Southern Confederacy is not, perhaps, in the habit of putting such a strong force in an unimportant place; but Captain Caroline knows best.

The Southern Army.

Mr. J. Goldman, of New Orleans, called in our office on Monday, to give us some information in relation to the manner in which the Confederate armies are filled up. He brings satisfactory letters showing that he is reliable and confirming the facts he narrates. He voted for Mr. Douglas in the late Presidential election. On the 22d day of May last he was arrested, and presented before the Mayor of New Orleans as a Unionist, or Abolitionist. The Mayor told him that if he would enlist in the Confederate army, or would raise a company, and name it after him, that he would be freed from the charge. Mr. Goldman, knowing the peril in which he was involved, accepted the proposition, and raised a company, named the "Monroe" Guards, after the Mayor. The company raised, at a considerable expense, Captain Goldman found himself unable to clothe them. The Confederate Government, or the Southern States, never do this, as is customary with our Government or States; it must be done, if at all, by private subscription. In this emergency, unable to clothe or purchase shoes for his men, by advice he changed the name of his company to the Black Rifles, after Mr. Black, of New Orleans.

A few days after, the Mayor, having heard of this, brought up the old charge of his being a Unionist. Captain Goldman paid little attention to this until, on starting to the camp one day, he was advised by his brother that fifteen or twenty men had been sent to waylay him, and was also advised by him to escape, if possible, to the Union States. After various chances he reached this city some two weeks ago.

Mr. Goldman was in the dry goods business, a Poland by birth, and his company was attached to General Tooman's Polish Brigade. General Tooman, it will be remembered, was the teacher of foreign languages in the old Louisville College.

The accounts given of the manner in which enlistments are made is absolutely shocking. Men are made drunk, knocked down, and confined in the cotton presses under guards of sentries until they consent to enlist. They are removed to camp, and then watched and guarded with scrupulous attention. As an instance, the first regiment of Tooman's brigade, under command of Col. Sulkofski, contained a number of Irish. They were ill clad and ill fed, picked up in the manner referred to. They were ordered to Virginia about four weeks ago. For several days before their departure two companies of them were strictly guarded by men from the second regiment to prevent them from deserting.

At Grand Junction, at the crossing of the Memphis and Charleston road, there was no food for the regiment, and all the provision houses were shut up. The starving soldiers assaulted the hotel, and some twenty were shot down before the riot was suppressed. Numbers escaped in the confusion.

All that is necessary to force men to enlist is to charge them with being "Union men," and requiring them to join the Confederate army or be mobbed and murdered. A systematized course of plunder is carried on by taking petitions to the different wealthy men in New Orleans, requiring them to contribute to the Confederate army under threats of confiscation and mob. There is no security of life, and no freedom of speech. The system of impressing foreigners is carried on almost without limit. The British Consul interfered once, and but once, notwithstanding the repeated demands for relief. The presence of Russell, of the London Times, is supposed to have caused this. As to the other foreign Consuls, not one of them has done anything, but, on the contrary, all contribute money and encouragement to induce enlistments, and refuse protection to their countrymen. In short, it is such a picture of mobocracy in its most degraded and reckless sense, as would make any one shudder to contemplate. And that, be it borne in mind, is in the freest city of the Southern Confederacy, where the Union feeling was the strongest. The property holders in New Orleans, Capt. Goldman informs us, and all of the respectable portion of the people, are in favor of the Union, but, for reasons already given, dare not speak out. A word out of the way, and life and property would be sacrificed upon the altar of that government at Richmond which, claiming to be in perfect freedom, enlists its armies by impressment, and gets its revenues by the irresistible authority of mobs.

We cannot cross into the "sacred soil" of Tennessee, but we feel assured that demagogues are uttering the same threats there as here—that the same endeavor to provoke a collision between the two States is to be found there as here. We hope that our own citizens will pay little attention to incendiary politicians who seek to inflame them against their sister State, and remember that the right way to honor Tennessee is to despise those who hold her up to us as a threat.

We hope our members of the Legislature will wear their old pantaloons. They are expected to be sent to Governor Harris, of Tennessee, to beg him, on their knees, not to disturb the State neutrality, and we would not like men from the land of Clay to come back from Tennessee with the land of Secession mud on their best pantaloons.

A picket guard, at Osage Bridge, Mo., was approached by a man, the other day, saying he was a friend and had a pass. The picket turned and called to the officer of the guard, when the stranger shot him through the head and died.

Such outrages are not unfrequent in the history of the present rebellion. We have yet to hear of any such outrage being perpetrated by Union men. They are loyal to the country, true to the Union, and for the enforcement of the laws and the preservation of the rights of the people. Hence, they do not resist the authorities, burn bridges, tear up railroads, fire into steam boats, and, above all, do not approach men under the guise of friendship to poison or shoot them. This damnable mode of warfare is confined to the advocates of Secession. It is one thing to take the field openly in defense of a cause, and another to deliberately plan the murder of an adversary. Whether in war or peace, such conduct is equally reprehensible. It shows the ruffian and the coward. It shows the lack of patriotism as a guide to their conduct. It shows the lawlessness of the nature of the rebellion. Such conduct will not be approved of by God or man, and the retribution must come to the author of such deeds, and the sooner the better. We trust that men who deliberately compass the death of a fellow man by such means may forfeit their lives as a penalty. For such we have no sympathy, no word of commiseration.

A gentleman called in our office yesterday, to give us another instance of mobs and mob law on our railroads. He is a resident of one of the Southern counties, but was accidentally at the Nashville Railroad Depot when the train arrived Tuesday evening. He took a hack, and three persons, one from Marion county, and two others who had just come from the Southern Confederacy, regaled one another with the exploits that were performed on the Nashville road that day. There were but few Union men on the train, and an immense mob of Secessionists, and they said the latter insulted and attacked Union men, and drove them off the cars between stations; ten or twelve attacking one man at a time, and offering insults as gross as they were cowardly. Among others, these scoundrels announced with exultation that the member of the Legislature from Butler county had been driven from the train. We do not know what credibility is to be attached to the statements of these rowdies, but they were made boldly and openly.

The State Legislature will itself inquire into these measures, and adopt a course wiser than any newspaper could suggest. Some necessary step should be taken for the protection of the Nashville Railroad and the lives of the passengers, or the road should be discontinued. It is high time something positive should be done. The seizure of Hobbsville, and other acts of a similar character, warn us that it is absolutely necessary.

DEATH OF PRESIDENT DAVIS.—The telegraphic dispatches announce the death of the Hon. Jeff. Davis, but when we reflect that those blood-thirsty wretches have once before laid the Hon. Alex. Stephens in the cold, cold ground, and performed other feats of a like character in the present war, we are disinclined to believe it. It was rumored that our neighbor of the Courier had other intelligence confirming this, but that, too, we suppose to be unreliable.

The death of Davis would be a grave and serious loss to the Confederates at this time, not that he is superior or even equal to Vice President Stephens, but because the Southerners look to him almost altogether. He holds the threads that bind them, and his hold once loosened, they might fall to pieces.

Jesse D. Bright will have to choose some other master, if, as the telegraph announces, "His Excellency Hon. Jefferson Davis, President of the Southern Confederacy," is dead.

He will not be slow to do it. The moment he finds a Southern monarchy established under "any other man," Jesse will apply for first place as King's fool, and he is eminently endowed by nature and education to fill it.

This is a practical illustration of the policy of the Administration. All power is to be vested in military commanders, and justice is to be meted out only by irresponsible courts martial.—*Courier.*

The practical illustration of the policy of your Southern Confederacy is that "all power is vested" in mob, and injustice is meted out by irresponsible Judge Lynches.

Bob Ford, ex-Assistant Clerk of the House of Representatives, is said to have offered one thousand dollars for Hobbsville. There was still greater speculation in the transaction than that. Bob would have divided the money with the capturer, provided the latter found the cash.

The Courier has an "overwhelmingly crushing" article from Judge Nicholas, which, perhaps, the editor has read. We expected something crushing from the Judge, as he is rather a heavy writer.

We wonder if Lincoln's early experience in rail-splitting has anything to do with the reckless manner in which he handles the *habeas corpus* axe.

Civilized Warfare.

These two words may seem almost opposed to each other; but civilization has had some influence even on war. The savage tortures his enemy, scalps him, eats him, and kills his wife and children. But among civilized nations the warrior does not live on the flesh of his enemies, as the commissary's accounts abundantly show; nor does he adorn his person with strings of scalps, nor murder women and children without disapprobation. War has even its virtues, not reckoning personal courage, which is by no means the highest. The true soldier is merciful and generous, frank and truthful, courteous to all, and prompt to acknowledge the merits even of an enemy. In short, there is no occasion why every soldier may not be in his sphere a Chevalier Bayard, "without fear and without reproach." A "rowdy" cannot be a good soldier; the "rowdies" failed in the time of trial in the battle of Manassas. When we read accounts of generous conduct in times of war, every one feels a thrill of pleasure, no matter on what side his sympathies may be enlisted. Man may be kind-hearted and even polite without being the less brave. "The bravest are the tenderest." It is related that when some of the English soldiers met the French Guards in the battle of Fontenoy, the English cried out, "Gentlemen of the Guards, fire!" The Frenchman replied, "The French Guards never fire first." French politeness conquered, and the English were obliged to fire first. History, though urged thereto by the most weighty considerations, has never furnished the documents for establishing the truth of this story; and we are inclined to think that it is not necessary to carry politeness quite so far. But the combats may extend to each other many courtesies. In the battle of Talavera, the combat was suspended during the extreme heat of the day. "The troops on either party," says Alison, "overcome by thirst, straggled down in great numbers to the streamlet which ran in the bottom of the ravine which separated the two armies. Not a shot was fired, not a drum was beat; peaceably the foe drank from the opposite banks of the same rill; and not unfrequently the hands which had so recently before been dyed in mutual slaughter, were extended and shaken across the water, in token of their mutual admiration of the valor and constancy displayed on both sides." This was characteristic of the true soldier. When the Chevalier Bayard was taken prisoner in a valiant charge at Milan, so great was the admiration of his valor, that Lodovico Sforza ordered him to be dismissed without ransom, and with his horse and arms. When "grim-visaged war" thus smooths "his wrinkled front," he does not appear altogether hateful. Even under the trail of the serpent, bloom some flowerets of Eden.

In the war which is now going on in our country, it is to be hoped the parties will not forget that we are supposed to belong to the civilized portion of mankind. The war should be carried on by the regular armies, and in a legitimate manner. No individual has a right to interfere in his private character. If any person wishes to defend his country, he must enlist in her armies. If one who is not a soldier kills any one of the opposite party, he is guilty of murder—just as much so, as if one not authorized should kill a criminal. "It seems," says Dr. Arnold, "one of the greatest improvements of the modern laws of war that regular armies are considered to be the only belligerents." This principle is not peculiar to modern warfare. Cicero informs us that a son of the elder Cato was once serving in the army of Papius, and that after the commander had dismissed the legion to which Cato's son belonged, the young man wished to remain and fight. Cato wrote to Papius that if he permitted his son to remain, he should make him take another military oath, inasmuch as he had been released from the former oath, denying that one who is not a soldier has a right to fight.

The same principle condemns all irregular guerrilla fighting. "The truth is," says Dr. Arnold, "that if war, carried on by regular armies, under the strictest discipline, is yet a great evil, an irregular partisan warfare is ten times more intolerable; it is, in fact, no other than to give a license to a whole population to commit all sorts of treachery, rapine, and cruelty without any restraint; letting loose a multitude of armed men, with none of the obedience and none of the honorable feelings of a soldier; cowardly, because they are undisciplined, and cruel, because they are cowardly."

It seems not too much to expect of the gentleman soldier that he shall not attempt to conquer the enemy by lying. A man may be deceived and tell what is not true; but there is a great difference between this and barefaced lying. We have already had lying more than sufficient for a war of ten years. We have had "booby and beauty" proclamations, stories about bayoneting wounded men and burning hospitals, and other things of the kind *ad nauseam*. A man who tells barefaced lies against his enemy is no soldier; he does not rely upon his fighting. Let us frown down all this kind of warfare as suitable only for blackguards. And let us refuse to believe such stories of one army or the other till we have proof positive. Neither should we attribute to a whole army the outrages committed by a few villains. Let us do each other justice,

and not strive to show that we are fighting against fiends from the lowest deep of hell. Let us conquer by fighting; or, if we lose the victory, let us not lose our manhood.

It were no great loss if we should get rid of the magnificent tone of some of our dispatches. What is the use of talking about "countless hosts," "regal array," and all these other things that belong to tales of genii and giants sixty feet high, more or less? Twenty or thirty thousand men do not form a "countless host" among nations who have even a moderate faith in arithmetic, and a "regal array" is supposed to include something more than a few epaulets. Why, then, should we resort to these high-sounding phrases? What is the use of saying that at every step we feel our advanced head knock out a star in heaven? The probability is that people will not believe us. Bombastes Furioso and Captain Bobadil are not models for gentleman soldiers. A French officer in Lever's "Maurice Tiernay" gives Tiernay the skeleton of a report which he is to fill up. In this skeleton the word "Bom" frequently occurs, and Tiernay does not understand it. "As to the mysterious monosyllable," says the officer, "it is nothing more than an abbreviation for 'bombast,' which is always to be done to the taste of each particular commanding officer." The following is a specimen of the skeleton report: "First gun captured—Bom—bayonet charge—Bom, Bom—three guns taken—Bom, Bom, Bom." Did some of the officers in the present war ever serve under this Frenchman?

Nearly allied to this "Bom" is the free use which is made of the name of God in military dispatches and proclamations. This thing is too often done merely for effect; and it is a kind of blasphemy. A commander gains a battle, and to round off his report and make it sonorous, he interposes it with the name of the Deity. Marlborough, in one of his dispatches, says: "Our success is, in a great measure, owing to the particular blessing of God and the unparalleled bravery of your troops." The awkward way in which he drags in the name of God shows that he did not feel what he said. Wellington's good sense and good taste made him avoid all such language.

The noble spirit of Brutus should animate every soldier:

"Let us be sacrificers, but not butchers. Caius. We all stand up against the spirit of Caesar. And in the spirit of men there is no blood. Oh, that we then could come by Caesar's spirit, And not deliver Caesar! But, alas! Caesar must bleed for it! And, gentle friends, Let's kill him boldly, but not wrathfully."

We publish elsewhere an address "to the Present and Past Grand Masters of all the Grand Lodges of Free-Masons in all the States," signed by Dr. Charles C. Wintermuth, and others equally promoted by the Order, in the States of Ohio, Tennessee, and Massachusetts.

This call is directed to those who have been thus highly promoted by the craft, in "all the States;" this includes the Seceded States as well as those of the Union. Whether these gentlemen and brothers, thus assembled, can inaugurate that which may be the means of re-uniting a now distracted people, remains to be seen. The order embraces, within the limits of the country, over five hundred thousand men. This ancient Order has proclaimed perfect toleration in religion and politics throughout the world. If these men, assembling together to consult upon the good of the Order, and fraternizing from sections now at variance, accomplish no good to the country, they surely can do no harm. Then we ask that the members of the Order consider the suggestions contained in the address. The time named for the meeting is the third Monday in October, and our city as the place. We bid them all welcome.

How to make a Secessionist in Kentucky:

White Rags, 1 oz;
Tennessee Threats, 1 lb;
"Our Rights," 1 pennyworth;
Whisky, 1,000 drams;

To be taken principally in bar-rooms and coffee-houses.

Judge Buckner, of Lexington, recently elected Speaker of the Kentucky House of Representatives, is a very able gentleman and an excellent parliamentarian. We are confident that under his direction business will proceed with swiftness and decision.

The Cincinnati Enquirer says that petitions are in circulation in that city calling for the removal of pretty much every member of the Cabinet. Add the President's name to the list of Cabinet officers, and send the petition down this way.

The endeavor to hurry off Hobbsville to the Southern Confederacy to be murdered, under the subterfuge that he had cut down a corner tree, looks like treason to the Confederate States, embraces corner treason.

The weather has been warm and the streets dusty for the past few days. The first coming of autumn has given us no indication of its presence by "the weather we enjoy."

General Fremont begins the world by proclaiming all Secessionists' niggers free. General Fremont would do a great deal better by freeing the Secessionists themselves.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE AT DUBLIN, GRAVES COUNTY, KY.—William Shirfield, and a man by the name of Smith, violent Secessionists, backed by others who were concerned in the affair at Milburn, sometime ago, renewed their quarrel a few days since, with some Union men, at Dublin, Ky., by denouncing them as Abolitionists and d-d cowards. The threats made in the morning were renewed in the afternoon, when two brothers, by the name of Bailey, were pressed by Shirfield and Smith, and a rencounter ensued in which the two latter were killed. The excitement became intense—Secessionists denouncing and threatening Union men throughout the country and avenging vengeance for the act. We understand that the two brothers, Bailey, escaped.

Masonic Circular.

To the Present and Past Grand Masters of all the Grand Lodges of Freemasons in all the States:

BROTHERS: The administration of the affairs of Freemasonry, within the territory which was but lately our happy and united country, has been committed to your hands by the suffrages of your brethren, because they thought you were wise, intelligent, just, honorable, and conservative men. The trusts committed to you were of high moment, and the positions occupied by you have been dignified and elevated. There is among you at least as much, and perhaps more, of the elements of justice, truth, charity, and conservatism, and I add patriotism, as can be found among any number of men in the whole world. There is also as much of intelligence, matured by age and tempered by the constant habit of cherishing kind and benevolent dispositions.

The Order over which you have presided, and are now presiding, numbering a half million of good men, has not merely tolerated, but proclaimed, perfect freedom of political and religious opinions; and among its votaries may be found all shades of sentiments, except such as are atheistical and libertine. As an organization they have never engaged in political or partisan warfare, but laying aside all conflicting sentiments on such questions, they have harmoniously united to cultivate the benign influences of relief, truth, brotherly love, and charity to all mankind. But they have so taught, fostered and cherished a strong, profound, and abiding patriotism as the duty and exalted privilege of every citizen.

Holding the positions, then, which you do, when immense perils to honored institutions, to civil liberty, and to the hopes of progress among mankind are impending over us, you cannot, in view of your own tremendous responsibilities, resist the grand duty of making sincere and honest efforts to save a sinking country from the rock, ruin, and desolation, now not only threatening our own great and beloved land, but actually sweeping over it.

It must be evident, conspicuously so, to every observant and reflecting citizen, that the politicians, who claim to be our statesmen, are this great nation to speedy ruin and dissolution. The positions taken by both parties are such that no adjustment between them can possibly occur. So far from it, the breaches are every day widening and deepening; and unless better dispositions shall shortly be manifested, every vestige of a hope of settlement, except in exterminating war, must be lost forever.

Can it be there is no balm for the bleeding wounds of our nation? Is there no hand to hold out the olive branch?—No Saviour to still the troubled waters?

Silently, sorrowfully, and sadly I have been contemplating the heart-rending condition of the country, and have been casting about to find some body of men who might form a nucleus around which the peace-loving and peace-seeking conservatism of the nation might rally; and I have come to the conclusion that, if such a body of men exist in the whole land, you are that body of men. You are not politicians, but patriots, who love your country, its glory and prosperity, and embrace all the American people in the outstretched arms of an expansive love.

It will not be necessary or proper for you to seek yourselves into a political party, or to seek political position or distinction, but simply as just, conservative, patriotic men, to meet and confer together in a becoming, compromising spirit, as an advisory assembly, with an anxious desire to rise above all sectional feelings, and view, from an elevated standpoint, the whole condition of affairs, and the whole issues before the country, and, if possible, devise some fair and just plan by which the discordant and belligerent interests, which are now in such fearful hostile array, may be assuaged into peace and adjustment. What the character of that plan should be, I will not anticipate in any way, but it seems to me, something better can be done than a resort to the horrible necessity of drenching the land in fraternal gore, and involving us all in universal bankruptcy of wealth, morals and religion for many years to come. Cool, calm, peaceful counsels, seem to me much better than the ardent councils of a most sanguinary fratricidal strife.

I therefore appeal to you to meet here in Louisville, on neutral ground, on the third Monday in October next, where you will be hospitably entertained, and consult upon the most feasible plan of fraternal and honorable adjustment. And, if we shall be able to recommend some plan which will heal the wounds of the country, or make suggestions which may lead to such a result, we will have accomplished a good, far greater than any other which in life we will ever be able to accomplish. Let us come together from the East, West, North and South, in a spirit of enlarged and tender fraternity, as patriotic men, and, in the providence of God, we may be able to give out a lead which may redound to the salvation of our nation, or arrest the terrible national calamities now impending over us.

CHAS. G. WINTERMUTH, P. G. M. of Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

We heartily concur in the above suggestions, and in the appeal made. W. B. DODDS, P. G. M. of Ohio; T. N. WISE, P. G. M. of Kentucky; H. T. WILSON, P. G. M. of Kentucky; THOS. R. AUSTIN, G. M. of Indiana; D. T. MONSARRAT, P. G. M. of Kentucky; B. R. YOUNG, P. G. M. of Kentucky; CHAS. TILDEN, P. G. M. of Ky.; JOSEPH B. FLINT, P. G. M. of Massachusetts; A. M. HUGHES, P. G. M. of Tennessee; C. A. FULLER, P. G. M. of Tennessee; THOMAS MCCULLOCH, P. G. M. of Tennessee; THOS. W. WISDOM, D. P. G. M. of Tennessee.

Daily Democrat

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
HARNEY, HUGHES & CO.
Office—East side Third Street, between
Market and Jefferson

To Members of the Legislature.

Those who wish the Democrat sent during the session of the Legislature, will please call upon Col. H. R. Bolling, at the office of the Court of Appeals, or forward by mail to or address at Louisville Terms, 50 cents per month, or \$5 per annum.

Thomas J. Carey's benefit, Friday night.

ARREST OF A SWINDLER.

Yesterday Mr. Robert Seay arrested and placed in jail Henry Johnson (not our efficient policeman) alias Henry Allen, for obtaining goods under false pretenses. He would go into a grocery and purchase a dollar's worth of goods and lay down a twenty-dollar gold piece. In several instances the change could not be made, and when change was offered he would say he did not care about breaking the piece; that he just lived around the corner, and would drop in in a few minutes and pay the bill, leaving with the articles purchased. He lives on Water street, near Eleventh, and has been playing the game for several days all over the city. Mr. Seay, ex-policeman, who, until recently, has been on duty for a number of years, and can tell a swindler as far as he can see him, got on his track yesterday, and for the benefit of grocery keepers and liquor dealers placed him in jail. We suppose Judge Johnston will see him righted this morning.

Give Tom "one more whirl," Friday night.

THEATRE.—Mrs. Graham's benefit last night was remarkably well attended and very successful. It is gratifying to perceive that theatricals are not dead in this city, and this is the more pleasing to us as we have now the pleasure to announce that on Friday, the Treasurer, Mr. Thos. Carey, will have a benefit. Heretofore Mr. Carey has always had the best of houses, and the attractions on this occasion, aside from the merits of the beneficiary, will insure a full house. The recent successes of the theatre give us reason to hope that the management will soon inaugurate the regular season. If Carey fails to draw the best house of the season, the fault will be with the public and not with him.

Decidedly the best bill of the season for Carey's benefit.

A private dispatch from Frankfort, received too late for our evening issue, stated that the House had met and immediately adjourned, awaiting the organization of the Senate. The Senate was not organized, and had adjourned to meet at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The Committee had not agreed upon the contested senatorial districts. At 6 o'clock the Senate was to meet and elect a President, but not to proceed with the other elections, to perfect its organizations, until the senatorial contested seats were settled.

The Money Changer's last appeal Friday night.

SEASON OPENED.—The concert of Monday night, so successful in its every particular, may well be considered the opening of the musical season, which, we have no doubt, will continue with just such displays of excellence. It is stated in musical circles that Mr. H. C. Bouwelle, the well-known vocalist, will soon be made the tender of a complimentary benefit by his admirers, the particulars of which we will announce soon.

Tom Carey's new system fully explained Friday night.

CITY COURT.—Tuesday, Sept. 3.—Michael Carey, drunk and disorderly; \$100 for twelve months.

John Renaker and Nancy Bennett, vagrancy; \$100 each for three months.

Ellen McGhee, disorderly; bail in \$100 for three months.

Commonwealth vs. Lucinda Bonnum; continued.

Terrible time at the Theater Friday night.

PHOTOGRAPH OF ANDREW JOHNSON.—Mr. Klauber, of the Bee Hive Gallery, has presented us with a fine photographic likeness of Andrew Johnson, the distinguished Senator of Tennessee. The likeness is a most excellent one. Those who wish duplicates to place among their household treasures can procure them of Mr. Klauber at a small cost.

Don't fail to be on hand at Tom Carey's benefit.

ROBERT.—Charlie Swann, a German employed in the Mammoth Cave eating saloon, corner of Third and Market streets, laid down on the steps of the saloon on Monday night and fell asleep. When he awoke he found himself minus a silver watch, a gold shirt button, and two keys.

The Jew of Paris will be at the Theater Friday night.

George A. Houghton was nominated unanimously on Monday evening to fill the vacancy in the Board of Aldermen for the Eighth Ward, occasioned by the resignation of Joseph Gault.

ATTENTION, ARTILLERY.—The Temple Artillery will meet at their armory to-night. A full attendance is requested.

PHASE.—For peace and good pictures go to Bird's gallery, No. 409 Main street.

LETTER FROM FRANKFORT.

CAPITAL HOTEL, FRANKFORT, Sept. 3, 1861.

Gentlemen: Frankfort has robed herself in her festive garments, and is in the midst of her party season, and the sounds of music and revelry can be heard every evening. The crowd about the Capitol is gradually thinning out; disappointed solicitors for public aid are going home detailing and wholesaling their grievances to any one who will listen.

The House of Representatives met this morning, but as the Senate was not organized, they could transact no business. A resolution that all questions should be referred without debate, was passed, and the House adjourned.

In the Senate, this morning, were stirring times. Resolutions on motions, and motions and resolutions, fell so thick and fast that your correspondent finally gave up in despair, and being unmitigatedly exhausted, he adjourned to No. 27, where the reusperating process is sometimes administered to needy friends, which invariably raises a smile.

Mr. Speed, Senator from Louisville, proposed that all persons presenting certificates of election should be sworn in and take their seats, and after the organization the Senate should then raise a committee to investigate the rights of the several claimants for seats. This was finally withdrawn, it being opposed for the reason that it would be a kind of agreed case, more than thirty-eight members not being entitled to seats, and if they should, with more than that number, elect a Speaker, the constitutionality of his election would be extremely doubtful. Mr. Walter Whitaker presented his certificate of election just at this juncture, and demanded that it be received and referred to the House. There seemed to be some misunderstanding among the members, some of them believing that he was at the time demanding his seat. When the question was understood there appeared no difficulty, but before it was understood about two hours were consumed.

A resolution was introduced that the Senate do now go into the election of a Speaker. About this time gentlemen were seen to raise from his seat, who proceeded to say: "Gentlemen of the Senate, I desire to make a few remarks, (no body appeared to make any objections, for an overwhelming majority were reading the Louisville papers, the cars just having come in), and I crave the indulgence of the Senate." And the Senate indulged. He said he did not imagine he could arrest the vote on the resolution. Some one behind your correspondent seemed to have a queer notion of the purpose of the Senate, wanted to know, in a stage whisper, what he was remarking for then. But without following further, the idea was that Thos. P. Porter, having a year and more ago been elected Speaker, was now Speaker of the Senate. The gentleman appeared to be a good judge of Senators, and he was not arrested the votes, and the Senate then adjourned. The Senate will not, until fully organized and the claims of the several members settled, proceed any further than the election of Speaker.

I leave Frankfort this evening, that I may go home, and for a brief space have belated poured on my political copercosity. Watson's dinner is ready, and any delicate attention I can pay him, such as being first at the table and having first choice, is a great source of gratification to me; and he's a host.

The Union Senators have held a caucus and nominated Judge Jas. F. Robinson, of Scott, for Speaker. This is understood to be only temporarily, though it is thought among the friends of Judge Robinson that he will be elected Speaker of the Senate in the final contest.

Let Carey have another overwhelming house Friday night.

We congratulate our New Albany readers upon the fact that Mr. Robt. Heller, the artist whose concert in this city last evening was so decided a success, and who is unquestionably the greatest modern master of the piano, is to offer them one of his splendid concerts on Saturday evening next. We promise the good people of New Albany on that occasion such a treat as they have rarely if ever before had.

MILITARY PICNIC.—Great preparations have been made to render the picnic of the Halbert Zouaves, Capt. W. H. Meglemery, a pleasant affair. It will take place at the Fair Grounds, near this city, on to-morrow. A special train will leave the depot of the Louisville and Lexington Railroad at eight o'clock in the morning, with the excursionists.

Have you ever heard of the Jew of Paris? Ask Carey.

Our readers will notice in the appropriate column the advisement of the commencement of our artist friend Whipple's classes in music and painting. We have heretofore had occasion to remark of the excellence attained by Mr. Whipple's pupils, and believe the intimation that he is forming classes again will be sufficient to fill his rolls.

S. Barker & Co., 317 Fourth street, will offer on Monday, September 23, and will continue to receive every day through the week, new and fashionable fall dry goods. Our stock will soon be complete with everything desirable in walking and traveling dress goods, domestics, hosiery, gloves, carpets, oil cloths, etc., which we will offer at the lowest possible prices.

S. BARKER & CO.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

Monday, September 23, 1861.

The Senate was called to order at 12 o'clock by J. C. Wickliffe, the clerk of the last session.

The roll was called, and all the Senators answered to their names except S. H. Boles, M. P. Buster, J. K. Goodloe, S. H. Jenkins, and Berry Smith.

Mr. DeHaven offered a resolution that the Senators about whose seats there is no controversy be sworn in. Adopted, and Mr. James Speed, elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of L. H. Rousseau, was sworn in, by U. V. Williams, Justice of the Peace.

Messrs. T. T. Garrard, W. Anthony, Walter Chiles, W. B. Read, M. P. Marshall, W. C. Grier, and James F. Robinson were then sworn in.

Mr. J. K. Goodloe was absent, from sickness, or he would have been sworn in.

Mr. Alexander offered a resolution to appoint a committee of Messrs. C. D. Pennebaker, W. B. Read, T. T. Alexander, John M. Johnson and A. G. Rhea, to inquire and report in relation to all questions arising out of the contest for seats between Senators, and required to report who are entitled to seats of the newly elected Senators not sworn in.

Mr. Cissell offered a substitute to appoint the following committee: T. F. Marshall, W. B. Read, T. T. Alexander, Chas. Chambers, and A. G. Rhea; adopted, and the resolution as amended was adopted.

And then the Senate adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Sept. 2, 1861.

The House was called to order at 12 o'clock, by Clint. McClary, Esq., Clerk of the last House.

The members elect took the oath prescribed by the Constitution and laws of Kentucky, and took their seats.

SPEAKER.

Mr. Tevis nominated R. A. Buckner, of Fayette, for the office of Speaker.

Mr. Desha nominated John S. Barlow, of Warren.

The vote being taken resulted as follows: For Mr. Buckner.....70 For Mr. Barlow.....28

Messrs. Andrews and Desha were appointed a committee to conduct the Speaker elect to the chair. The Speaker elect said he accepted the trust confided to him with gratitude, but at the same time with diffidence. The honor was more gratifying than anything could be, save the consciousness of meriting it. He would bring to the discharge of his duties an earnest and sincere desire to fulfill them faithfully and impartially, and he hoped he would be met by a corresponding generosity on the part of the House. They were entering upon their duties at a period of great peril to the State, and questions of every exciting character might come before them, but if the dignity of legislation and decorum of debate which have heretofore distinguished the body should still characterize it, their labors might happily be directed to such action as would relieve the State from its perils, and bring back that fraternal feeling which had made our country happy at home and respected abroad.

CLERK.

Mr. Tevis nominated W. T. Samuels, of Hardin county.

Mr. Desha nominated Clint. McClary, of Daviess county.

The vote being taken resulted as follows: For Mr. Samuels.....74 For Mr. McClary.....21

Whereupon Mr. Samuels took the several oaths prescribed, and entered upon the discharge of the duties of the office.

DECKKEEPER.

Mr. Tevis nominated Anderson Gray, of Grayson county.

Mr. Barlow nominated John M. Helms, of Franklin county.

The vote being taken resulted as follows: For Mr. Gray.....75 For Mr. Helms.....19

Mr. Gray having taken the oaths prescribed, entered upon the discharge of the duties of the office.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

Mr. Tevis nominated John L. Smedley, of Mercer county.

There being no other nomination, Mr. Smedley was declared unanimously elected, and having taken the several oaths prescribed, entered upon the discharge of the duties of the office.

ASSISTANT CLERK.

Mr. Tevis nominated Jas. B. Lyne, of Henderson county.

Mr. Bwing nominated Samuel C. Sayres, of Franklin county.

The vote being taken resulted as follows: For Mr. Lyne.....75 For Mr. Sayres.....21

Mr. Lyne having taken the oaths prescribed, entered upon the discharge of the duties of the office.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Tevis offered a resolution adopting the rules of the last House as the rules of the present House. Adopted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Tevis offered a resolution appointing a committee to wait upon the Senate, and also upon the Governor, and inform them that the House was organized and ready to proceed to business. Adopted, and Messrs. Tevis, V. B. Young, and Elliott were appointed said committee.

MOTION.

Mr. Huston moved that the Speaker request the several ministers resident in Frankfort to open the House each morning with prayer. Adopted.

And the House adjourned.

ELECTION NOTICE.

There will be an election held in the Eighth Ward on Saturday, September 7th, 1861, to elect an Alderman to fill the unexpired term of Jos. Gault, resigned. The officers serving at the last election will officiate at this, and call at the office of the Clerks of the General Council for the poll books.

J. M. DELPH, Mayor.

[For the Louisville Democrat.]

At a meeting of Union voters of the Eighth Ward, held on the 2d inst., Mr. Geo. A. Houghton was unanimously nominated as the Union candidate for the office of Alderman, made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Joseph Gault.

H. J. BILLINGS, Chairman.

FARMERS' CLUB.—There will be a meeting of the Farmers' Club at Rudy's Chapel, on Friday evening next. The voters of the Middletown, Harrods Creek and Gilman precincts, are requested to attend.

Railroad Matters.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, August 12, passenger trains will leave New Albany as follows:

LEAVE NEW ALBANY.
Chicago Express (daily except Sundays)..... 5:00 A. M.
St. Louis Night Express (daily)..... 7:45 P. M.
ARRIVE AT NEW ALBANY.
St. Louis Express..... 4:30 A. M.
Reaching Louisville..... 8:15 A. M.
Chicago Mail..... 6:40 P. M.
Reaching Louisville..... 7:30 P. M.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD.

FROM JEFFERSONVILLE.

Cincinnati and Eastern Express..... 2:30 P. M.
Connection Train (at Seymour with O. and M. Railroad) East and West..... 11:40 P. M.

LOUISVILLE AND LEXINGTON R. R.

Passenger Train No. 1..... 6:00 A. M.
Passenger Train No. 2..... 2:50 P. M.
Accommodation Train..... 5:30 P. M.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE R. R.

Nashville and Memphis Train (daily)..... 9:00 A. M.
Lebanon Train (Sundays excepted)..... 7:00 A. M.
Bardonia and Elizabethtown (Sundays excepted)..... 5:00 P. M.

For State Librarian.

Editor Democrat: Please announce me as a Union candidate for State Librarian at the next meeting of the Kentucky Legislature. I am in favor of Kentucky ever proving loyal to the United States, and may the stars and stripes forever float over her capital.

H. G. BANTA.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us,
Where Freedom's soul shall inspire our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us?

Frankfort, July 19, 1861. an21 dtes

Fine Kentucky Jeans!

HAVING RECONSTRUCTED my Mill, and added new machinery for making fine

KENTUCKY JEANS

(which is now being worn so extensively in the South and West), I am now prepared to furnish an article of superior quality, which I will warrant

Free from Grease and made of Pure Native Wool.

A good supply of Negro Jeans and Unsew on hand. (april d19)ap1

L. RICHARDSON.

MRS. M. A. TAYLOR

TO INFORM HER LADY FRIENDS

And customers generally that her stock of

the season is more complete than ever before;

and having all her goods carefully selected personally during her recent visit to Eastern cities, she is enabled to offer her goods at

VERY MODERATE PRICES.

French Embroideries and Dress Trimmings of every variety and entirely new designs: Paris-made Bonnets, Hosiery, Ribbons, and Feathers.

Ladies and families residing in the country, who may find it inconvenient to visit Louisville, can rely upon the

Strict and Punctual Execution

of their orders by addressing Mrs. Taylor. Merchants confiding their orders to Mrs. Taylor will find them promptly and accurately executed.

Ladies of Fourth and Jefferson streets, Louisville, Ky. 1616 dft

Removal.

G. J. MOORE HAS REMOVED HIS LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE from Fifth to Fourth street, in the National Hotel building, adjoining the office of the Kentucky Legislature, and will be pleased to see both old and new customers.

ORDERS OR TICKETS in the popular Kentucky Lottery, will be received and sold, by mail or otherwise, will receive prompt attention. Address

G. J. MOORE, Louisville, Ky. an23 d3m21

Simple Battery, Attention.

THE MEMBERS ARE NOTIFIED TO ATTEND A meeting, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at the Horse Engine House, at 7 o'clock. By order

of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS, CAPTAIN.

Attention, Home Guard!

HEADQUARTERS 1ST REGIMENT HOME GUARD, Louisville, September 4, 1861.

THE OFFICERS, COMMISSIONED AND NON-COMMISSIONED, of the First Regiment of Home Guard, are notified to attend their Drill, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, the 4th inst., at 7 o'clock, at the Boone Tavern, Louisville, Ky.

W. V. DILLARD, Lieut. Col., Commanding. CHARLES A. GRISWOLD, Adjutant. 1616 dft

\$100 REWARD.

RAN AWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, LIV

ing two miles from Louisville, on the 1st

inst., a NEGRO MAN, named

WALLACE,

About 28 years old; about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high; broad and stout; of slightly brown or copper color; hair brown; and talks somewhat of Home Guard.

I will pay \$100 if taken out of the State, or \$50 if taken in the State, and delivered to me or placed in jail so that I can get him. ISAAC CLARK. 1616 dft

Notice to Shippers.

PREIGHTS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE DEPOT

of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad this Wednesday morning, September 4.

W. F. HARRIS, Agent. 1616 dft

LESSONS IN SINGING.

H. G. S. WHIPPLE

WILL RESUME HIS LESSONS IN SINGING EARLY

DRAWING and PAINTING will also be received.

The Juvenile Class will begin about the 1st of October. Terms, &c., may be ascertained by applying at J. MASON & CO.'S, Main street, between Third and Fourth streets. 1616 dft

LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED BY

CONNOISSEURS

TO BE THE

"ONLY GOOD SAUCE!"

and applicable to

EVERY VARIETY

OF DISH.

The above SAUCE is not only the best and most popular condiment known, but the most Economical, as a few drops in Soup, Gravy, or with Fish, hot and cold, Joint, Beef Steak, Game, &c., impart an exquisite taste, which unprincipled Sauce manufacturers have in vain endeavored to imitate.

On the Breakfast, Luncheon, Dinner or Supper Table, a cruet containing "LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE" is indispensable.

To appreciate the excellent qualities of this delicious preparation it is only necessary to purchase a small bottle of the genuine, of a respectable grocer or dealer, as many Hotel and Restaurant proprietors seldom place the Pure Sauce before their guests, but substitute a genuine Bottle filled with a spurious mixture.

For Sale by Grocers and Purveyors every where.

JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,

Union Square and Fourteenth Street,

New York.

Sole Wholesale Agents for the United States

A Stock always in Store.—Also orders received for direct shipments from England.

Shippers of Counterfeits and Imitations.

See carefully the following list of goods, and be satisfied.

SUGAR.—22 HIDS PRIME NEW ORLEANS; FOR sale by

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.

CANDLES.—100 boxes Star Candles; 50 boxes Mould; do in store and for sale by

MARSHALL HALBERT & CO.

TEA.—150 pkgs Gunpowder Tea; 25 do Black; do in store and for sale by

MARSHALL HALBERT & CO.

BASKET PIC-NIC

—AT THE—

FAIR GROUNDS!

THE HALBERT ZOUAVES WILL GIVE A GRAND PIC-NIC at the Fair Grounds, near the city, on THURSDAY, September 6th, 1861. The Committee of Arrangements will see that everything is duly prepared for the occasion. Accommodations for the ladies and for guests present will be ample and comfortable. COLMAN'S BAND has been engaged and will conduct the Cotillon.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION.....ONE DOLLAR. do

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO RAILROAD!

FOR ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO & DETROIT.

1861 SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. 1861.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, AUGUST 12, PASSENGER TRAINS will leave New Albany as follows:

5:00 A. M. CHICAGO EXPRESS (daily except Sundays), connecting for Terre Haute and Indianapolis, and connecting closely at Lafayette for Chicago. Through from New Albany to Chicago in sixteen hours.

7:45 P. M. ST. LOUIS NIGHT EXPRESS (daily), reaching ST. LOUIS at 9:00 A. M. and CINCINNATI at 10:00 A. M. This Train runs to Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio.

RETURNING: St. Louis Express arrives at New Albany at 4:30 A. M., making close connections for St. Louis and Cincinnati, reaching Louisville at 5:15 A. M. The CHICAGO MAIL arrives at 6:40 P. M., reaching Louisville at 7:30 P. M.

ONLY ONE CHANGE OF CARS FOR ST. LOUIS, CINCINNATI OR CHICAGO!

The Through Train makes good connections, North and South, at Greencastle, Lafayette, Lacroix, and Michigan City, for all points East, West and North-west.

TRAINS RUN BY LOUISVILLE TIME.

For Through Tickets and further information, apply at the GENERAL RAILROAD OFFICE, southwest corner of Main and Third streets, Louisville, Ky.

R. E. RICKER, Sup't. an11

A CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF SPIKENARD AND TAR.

THIS SYRUP WILL CURE CONSUMPTION AND all kinds of Coughs and Colds, chronic Asthma, and Dyspepsia. It acts upon the liver and purifies the blood, improves the appetite, and clears the complexion.

I also make a medicine for Scrofula; also a medicine for Worms; and for Pellets before they are open; also a Preparation for Sore Throat, Summer Complaint, and Yellow Fever. I prepare a Medicine for Rheumatism all I require.

These medicines are all made of herbs, and are for sale at the following Drug Stores:

John Colton & Co., on corner of Tenth and Walnut streets

er ~~195~~ The attention of country and

merchandise is called to the special sale by L. Kahn & Co.'s this morning at ten o'clock when a superior lot of fall goods will be sold to the highest bidder.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—An accident occurred to the locomotive drawing the daily train over the Jersonville and Indianapolis Railroad yesterday morning, by which the engine was disabled and the train delayed.

DRUGS.—Sheriff Davis, with Herc. Walker, Jim Walker, and Jeff. Rogers in charge, left for Shelbyville yesterday, where

INCENDIARISM.—The barn of Hon. J. Finnel, at Canton, near Covington, was burned night before last and considerable property destroyed. Some loss in an outhouse near by was also occasioned. The whole is supposed to be the work of some malicious person.

repulsed, lacks confirmation. The
Louis Democrat of the 2d says it was
more in that city on Sunday evening
the Home Guards at Lexington had
rendered without resistance.

Feb. In the present season of tur-
bulence and anxiety, when all the faculties, phy-
sical and mental, are keyed to the highest
pitch, and excitement, there is nothing more
important to the general health than the

of good and nutritious food, rendered palatable and savory by that best and most of condiments, long known throughout the old and new world, "LEA & PERRIN'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE." A few drops of the genuine in soup, on hot or cold meat, game, fish, &c., imparts a delicious relish known only to those who use it. Many travelers consider it an indispensable safeguard against derangement incident to change of water, food, &c. It will do

nd
to overcome bad or irregular cooking.
ith
nder savory an other wise unpalatable
for
dish.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE
Ct.
SERV.—The following is an extract from
letter written by the Rev. C Z Weber
the "German Reformed Messenger,
Chambersburg, Penn.
A Benefactress—There is a woman in
public eye whose name had all along
associated, in our mind, with the "Yankee
(a

"Quack," and "Humbug." But it is longer, and we desire to wrest her from all such suspicious associations to other minds. Whatever notions we have of womanly delicacy and propriety will all admit, that woman alone is the Nurse—the good Nurse—the best Nurse. Where we shall have Female Physicians is a question which must be decided by and principle, and not as a matter of Pride, prejudice, caprice and custom, as well behave themselves, for if there really a want, there will also be a supply; if there be nothing, there will be none.

ing Nature and Human Society are all self-supplying, and though Art and Family hinder, they cannot prevent.

Mrs. Winslow does not want to treat GENTLEMEN! Nor does she prescribe a regimen for your wives, but modestly appears as a messenger of health and happiness to your INFANTS in the cradle. Is anything improper in that? A Nurse "ten years'" experience can boldly "what is or is not good for a babe" ought to be listened to. God speed her humble but happy mission. She has

most successful physician and most effective benefactor our little one ever enjoyed—adoring parents not excepted. Just old door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will be the American Florence Nightingale of nursing. Of this we are so sure, that we will tell our "Susy" to say "A Blessing to Mrs. Winslow," for helping her to sustain and escape the griping, colicking and swelling seige. We confirm every wordset in the Prospectus. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part it—nothing less. Away with your

FEMALE ACADEMY
—OF THE—

URSULINES IN LOUISVILLE,
ON CHESTNUT STREET, NEAR SHELL

THE BRANCHES TAUGHT IN THIS INSTITUTE are—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English, Grammar, Geography, with the use of Maps and Globes, History, Ancient and Modern, Rhetoric and Composition, Latin and Spanish, French, Italian, and German, French Language; Needle-Work; plain and Marking; Lace and Bead-Work; Drawing and Painting in water colors; Crochet, Braiding; Music, Vocal and Instrumental.

TERMS
Board, Washing, Lodging, and Tuition in the branches, viz: Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and Grammar, per session, in advance.
Music on Piano, with use of Instrument.....
Tuition in French.....

FUNDRAISING AND GENERAL REGULATIONS

1. Payments must be made semi-annually, in advance.
2. No boarders will be received for shorter term than one year.
3. No deduction for absence except from sickness.
4. Boarders must be furnished by parents with clothing and bedding for the first two days; the rest at the hands of the Superior for that purpose.
5. The scholastic year is divided into two sessions commencing the first of September and the first of January respectively. At the end of each term the first of July. Pupils will be received at all times of the year; but they would find it greatly to their advantage to enter in a session.
6. In order to prevent all improper correspondence

the letters of the pupils will be subject to inspection. The religious opinions of pupils shall not be influenced. However, uniformity and good order during their attendance at morning and evening prayer and religious exercises on Sunday.

Day scholars of every size are received at School. Terms for each session, \$10, in advance. Business letters to be addressed to Mrs. L. E. STREBER, Pastor of St. Martin's Church, Shelby or to the Mother Superior, SALESIEN RATTMISBERGER.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE
BARDSTOWN, KY.

STUDIES WILL BE RESUMED IN THIS IN-
stitution, as usual, on the first MONDAY of September.

Terms per Session of Ten Months

Matriculation Fee
Board, Tuition, Washing, &c.
Physician's Fee

Owing to the difficulty of collecting debts at the
 expiration of time, payment for each half session will be re-
 quirably in advance. No student will conse-
 quently be admitted unless a sum of \$100 is deposited
 with the Treasurer, and an additional sum of \$500
 if it is furnished with clothing by the College.

THOS. O'NEAL, President

Democrat

OFFICIAL.
BOARD OF ALDERMEN.
THURSDAY EVENING, August 29, 1861.

Present—President Shanks and all the members except Messrs. Terry, Traube, and Gault. The reading of the journal of the previous meeting was dispensed with.

The resignation of Alderman Gault, member from the Eighth, was presented and referred to Committee on Elections and Bonds.

A petition was presented from Robert Seay, asking this Board to give him another trial, on the charge of his killing a man near Spring Garden, which was referred to Committee on Police.

A petition was presented from G. W. Meriwether, President of the Shelbyville and Louisville Turnpike Road Co., together with a bill for repairs on same amounting to \$4,528.52, which was read and referred to Committee on Finance.

The quarterly report of the Market-master of Market-house No. 7, was presented and referred to Committee on Public Works.

A communication was read from Fink, Standish, & Co., stating that there was yet due Mike Patterson the sum of \$9.37, on account of grading Court-house yard, which was referred to the Committee on Public Works.

A petition from F. Morda, asking for a reduction of the amount of his tax, was read and referred to the Committee on Finance.

The report of the Wharfmaster for two weeks, ending August 17, was ordered to be filed.

A petition was received from John Keegan asking that the sum of \$472 be refunded to him, he having expended same on contract for repairs of Wharf, the work on same having been suspended by the Council, which was referred to Committee on Wharves.

The bill of W. Holman for \$6 for room rent at election was referred to Committee on Elections and Bonds.

The bill of the Clerk of the Jefferson County Court for \$16.39, for fees, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Street Inspector's Report of the Eastern District, from 10th to 22d of August, amounting to \$209.56, was referred to the Committee on Streets of the Eastern District.

The Street Inspector's report of the Western District from 15th to 28th of August, amounting to \$266.72, was referred to the Committee on Streets of the Western District.

Sundry bids for work done on streets of the Eastern District, as per separate resolutions of the Council, were referred to the Committee on Streets of the Eastern District.

The opinion of the Assistant City Attorney on the petitions of Thos. McEvoyne, R. M. Moore, and W. E. Jones was read and referred to the Committee on Police.

The bill of J. O. Salisbury for \$40.75 for a pump was referred to the Committee on Public Works.

Alderman Jefferson offered a resolution ordering the Auditor and Treasurer to close the account of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad tax for 1859, which was adopted.

Separate resolutions were adopted allowing the following claims:

Hugh Irvine \$22.42, for lumber, &c.; Street hands of the Eastern District \$372.25, from the 11th to the 25th of July, 1861; Street hands of the Eastern District \$541.69, from the 25th of July to August 8th, 1861; Street hands, for work in the Eastern District, sundry bills, \$311.11.

P. & M. Pfeiffer \$62.85, for repairing sundry intersections; Kusling & Vogt \$78.20, city's portion for grading Burk street; W. R. Gray \$97.60, on account of judgment against the city;

Street hands of the Western District \$510.85, from the 15th of July to August 1st, 1861; Street hands of the Western District \$222, from the 1st to the 15th of August, 1861; Thomas Williams & Co. \$56.22, for gas work at Court-house; Thomas Williams & Co. \$8.15, for gas work in Market-house;

Henry Ryan \$76, for services as policeman; Charles Glass \$76, for services as policeman; Charles W. Field \$36, for buggy hire, &c.; W. Holman \$6, for room rent at election; L. Eisenman \$15, for room rent at election; Geo. Laville \$15, for room rent at election; John Graham \$6, for room rent at election; Mrs. Kate Eichhorn \$3, for room rent at election;

Hospital report for the month of July, \$938.44; Ott & Whipple \$175, bell frame for bell in Portland;

W. K. Thomas \$590, for salary as keeper of the jail to August 22d;

John Downing, Jr., \$8, bill for repairs to pavements in the Market-house;

Alex. Gilmore \$98.65, on account of judgment against the city;

B. F. Avery \$27, for room rent at election; Jan. McDaniel \$3, for room rent at election; John G. Heens \$3, for room rent at election; John Webster \$6, for room rent at election;

Alderman Osborne, from the Committee on Streets of the Eastern District, reported a resolution from the Common Council to repair Brook street, from College to Breckinridge street, which was adopted.

Alderman Speed, from the Committee on Streets of the Western District, reported a resolution from the Common Council to repair that portion of the city lying on the north side of the cross-roads between Portland avenue and Bank street, which was adopted.

Alderman Speed, from the Committee on Streets of the Western District, reported a resolution from the Common Council to repair the pump on the corner of Gravier and Front streets, which was adopted.

Common Council requesting the Water Company to make the connections with the public cisterns, which was adopted.

A resolution from the Common Council directing the City Engineer to give the grade and line of High street, from Bridge to Fulton street, was adopted.

A resolution from the Common Council requesting the Mayor to advertise for bids for the grading and paving of the intersections of Campbell and Chestnut, Campbell and Keller, and Franklin and Wenzel streets, was adopted.

The report of the keeper of the Almshouse for the month of July was received from the Board of Managers and referred to Committee on Almshouse.

A resolution from the Common Council directing the Mayor to place two lamp posts on the south side of Broadway, between Seventh and Eighth streets, was referred to the Committee on Gas and Water.

Contracts from the Common Council executed by the following persons were severally approved, viz:

N. Kemp, grade and pave Campbell street, between Keller and Broadway;

N. Kemp, grade and pave Campbell street, between Keller and Keller;

P. & M. Pfeiffer, grade and pave Franklin st., from Wenzel to Buchanan;

H. Hestetter, grade and pave Campbell street, from Madison to Chestnut;

N. Kemp, grade and pave Rose Lane street, between Preston and Jackson;

John Brady, grade and pave side walks on Chestnut street, between Fifteenth and Eighteenth;

P. & M. Pfeiffer, grade and pave Franklin st., from Campbell to Wenzel;

Pres. Meana, grade and pave sidewalks north side College street, between Brook and Floyd streets.

A resolution from the Common Council raising a committee to examine what repairs are necessary on the ditch draining at Portland was adopted, and Mr. Baird was appointed on said committee.

A resolution from the Council directing the Mayor to have opened the sewer leading into Beargrass from Third street was adopted.

The report of the Quartermaster of the Home Guard on the amount of ammunition, &c., on hand and distributed, was read and referred to be filed.

Alderman Jefferson moved that a committee be appointed, to be styled the "Committee on Contracts," which was carried, and the President of the Board was suggested as the Chairman and Messrs. Baird and Jefferson members of said committee.

A resolution from the Common Council directing the Mayor to have the water-works to be conveyed into the hospital was adopted.

Separate resolutions from the Common Council, granting the following licenses, were referred to the Committee on Taverns and Coffeehouses of the Eastern District, viz:

Stall & Grishaber, coffeehouse on Green st., between Jackson and Hancock;

John Ehrman, coffeehouse on Beargrass street, between Jackson and Hancock;

August Boldt, tavern, Market street, between Shelby and Campbell;

W. O'Brien, coffeehouse, corner Fulton and Preston streets;

Separate resolutions from the Common Council granting the following licenses were referred to the Committee on Taverns and Coffeehouses of the Western District, viz:

B. B. Ketter, transfer of Shaw & Porter's tavern license, corner Sixth and Court Place;

W. Dinkelspiel, transfer of S. J. Freeman's tavern license, corner Fifth and Market streets;

Philip Bruckheimer, tavern, Third street, bet. Jefferson and Market streets;

Geo. A. Doernhofer, coffeehouse, Third street, bet. Market and Jefferson streets;

John A. Koerner, coffeehouse, Market street, between Sixth and Seventh streets;

J. G. Hunt, coffeehouse, corner Fifth and Jefferson streets;

Henry Kreamer, transfer of Chas. Kreamer's coffeehouse license, Water street, between Fourth and Ballist.

Telegraphic News.

WASHINGTON, September 3.—The propeller Herbert arrived yesterday, having brought as a prize a small sloop taken the day before. She is heavily loaded with revolvers, primers, ammunition, (including 1,000 lbs percussion caps,) surgical instruments, medicines, etc. She was worked by three men, one of whom escaped to the Virginia shore. These men were taken prisoners. The sloop is said to have taken on the freight at Washington.

The Herbert shelled the woods and beach near the Rappahannock without discovering any rebels.

The Herald's correspondent sends the following dispatch: A dispatch has been received here to-day from Richmond, via Louisville, announcing the death of Jeff. Davis. This accounts for the display of flags at half-mast from the rebel ramparts.

To-day the rebels at Munson's Hill are practising their artillery in throwing balls and shells into the adjacent houses, compelling the inmates, chiefly women and children, to flee to the woods for safety.

Heavy firing is heard on the Virginia side this morning, but the reports are contradictory concerning it.

New York, Sept. 3.—The Arago has arrived. An officer of the expedition from Hatteras reports having seen, near Hampton Roads, a large steamer towing what appeared to be a floating battery intended to obstruct communication between Fortress Monroe and Hampton.

The Courier des Etats Unis has gone into new hands, and will hereafter advocate rebellion.

Tammany Hall last night elected a full delegation of loyalists to the Syracuse Convention.

The Times' Washington correspondence says it has been determined by the Government to hold the position at Cape Hatteras, although the original intention was to destroy and abandon the work. It will now be made a rendezvous for army and naval forces. This expedition is but the commencement of operations, for which the Navy Department has made ample preparations, and which will be rapidly developed.

HALIFAX, September 3.—The Arabia, from Liverpool, the 24th and Queenstown the 25th, has arrived. Sale of cotton on Saturday 30,000 bales, including 15,000 to speculators and exporters. Market closing firm. Manchester advices are favorable. Breadstuffs inactive. Provisions—Small transactions. Consols closed for money at 91 1/4.

Cotton seed is being regularly shipped to India from Suva.

Protestants are to be allowed to open schools in France.

A company of Italian soldiers arriving at Porto Srdale, and while being refreshed, were set upon by the people and a number massacred. The troops retaliated the next day by destroying the whole town; 150 persons were killed.

CINCINNATI, September 3.—John W. Brown, arrested on Saturday, on a charge of selling arms to the rebels, was honorably acquitted this morning, no evidence whatever being against him.

The river has risen fourteen inches; there is now eleven and a half feet in the channel.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The Mayor of Washington has appointed Jos. H. Bradley Corporation Attorney, in place of James W. Carlyle, resigned.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 3.—The Hon. Andrew Johnson spoke to an immense Union meeting at Newport, Ky., yesterday. Strong Union resolutions were adopted.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 3, M.—River 3 feet by the metal mark. Weather cloudy, with indications of rain.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, WASHINGTON, August 20, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 1.

In accordance with general order No. 15, of August 17, 1861, from the headquarters of the army, I hereby assume command of the Potomac, comprising the troops serving in the former departments of Washington and Northern Virginia, in the valley of the Shenandoah, and in the States of Maryland and Delaware. The organization of the command into divisions and brigades will be announced hereafter.

The following officers are attached to the general staff of the army of the Potomac: Major S. Williams, Assistant Adjutant General.

Captain A. V. Colburn, Assistant Adjutant General.

Colonel R. B. Marcy, Inspector General.

Colonel T. M. Key, Aid-de-Camp.

Captain N. B. Sweetzer, First cavalry, Aid-de-Camp.

Captain Edward McKee Hudson, Fourteenth infantry, Aid-de-Camp.

Captain L. A. Williams, Tenth infantry, Aid-de-Camp.

Major A. J. Meyer, Signal Officer.

Major Stuart Van Vleet, Chief Quartermaster.

INSURANCE.

THOS. S. KENNEDY & BRO., General Insurance Agents. OFFICE, No. 413 SOUTH SIDE OF MAIN STREET, BETWEEN FOURTH AND FIFTH, OVER MARK & DOWNS.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, New York. Cash Accumulation...\$7,000,000

CONTINENTAL INS. CO., New York. Cash Capital and Surplus...\$995,000

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INS. CO., New York. Cash Capital...\$800,000

HUMBOLDT FIRE INS. CO., New York. Cash Capital...\$200,000

FULTON FIRE INS. CO., New York. Cash Capital...\$250,000

INS. CO. OF THE VALLEY OF VIRGINIA. Cash Capital...\$200,000

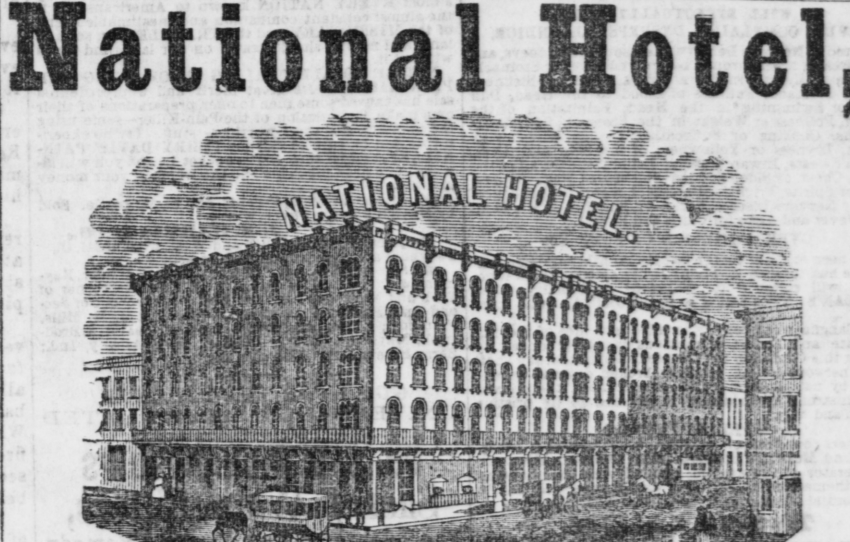
COMMONWEALTH INS. CO. OF THE STATE OF PA., Phila. Cash Capital...\$280,000

HOME INS. CO., New Haven, Conn. Cash Capital...\$200,000

INS. CO. OF THE STATE OF VIRGINIA, Richmond, Va. Cash Capital...\$300,000

INSURANCE ON LIVES OF SLAVES engaged in any kind of employment.

All losses promptly adjusted and paid at our office in Louisville.



National Hotel,
T. A. HARROW, Proprietor,
CORNER OF MAIN AND FOURTH STREETS
Louisville, Ky.

THE NATIONAL HOTEL IS SITUATED IN THE VERY CENTER OF THE BUSINESS PART OF THE CITY, convenient to the Railroad, Telegraph and Express Offices, the Banks, Postoffice, and places of amusement. The House has been thoroughly renovated and refitted for the summer business, and is in better condition now than it ever was before, and to the traveling community, and persons visiting the city for business or pleasure offers every inducement for patronage. PRICE \$1.50 PER DAY. jyl3 dtt

W. H. STOKES,
IMPORTER OF AND DEALER IN
Coach and Saddlery Hardware
(OLD-ESTABLISHED SADDLERY WAREHOUSE,
No. 435 MAIN STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH,
Louisville, Ky.

MINOTT, LEWIS & CO.,
Union Planing Works,
TENTH STREET, BETWEEN WALNUT AND CHESTNUT
LOUISVILLE, KY.

MANUFACTORY OF DOORS, BLINDS, SASH, WINDOW AND DOOR FRAMES, MOLDINGS, MANTLES, &c. All kinds of Dressing, Bipping, Fret and Scroll Sawing, Plan, Moulding, &c., done to order with neatness and dispatch. jyl3 dtt

LOUISVILLE IRON WORKS.
F. W. MERZ,
MANUFACTURER OF—
Iron Railing, Verandas, Balconies, Iron Jails, Fire-Proof Safes,
Bank Vaults, Doors, Settees, &c.,
347 GREEN STREET, SOUTH SIDE, THIRD DOOR EAST OF NEW POSTOFFICE
LOUISVILLE, KY.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY TENDER HIS ACKNOWLEDGMENTS to the citizens of Louisville and his patrons abroad for the liberal encouragement and extensive patronage shown him since he entered into business, and informs them that, by the use of admirably adapted machinery, he is enabled and prepared to do work of every description, in proportion to any other similar establishment in this city or elsewhere. He hopes, by close application to his business, good and durable work, and fair prices, to merit the further patronage of a general public. GRATES, SHUTTERS, BOLTS, &c., for building purposes, made to order at short notice. HOUSE SMITHING done. Specimen Books, containing all latest patterns of Railing, &c., manufactured by me, and a printed list of prices can be had at my establishment, or sent free by mail to any person abroad desiring them. **WARRANTED.** I have also engaged an A No. 1 Pattern-Maker, and am therefore prepared to suit patrons in making to order any pattern of Railing, &c., to suit their tastes, and I would especially call the attention of architects and builders to this fact. jyl3 dtt

LOUISVILLE IRON RAILING WORKS!
MEAD & BROTHER,
GREEN STREET, OPPOSITE THE CUSTOMHOUSE,
Louisville, Ky.

MANUFACTURERS OF BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, IRON RAILINGS, JAILS, VERANDAS, STAIR-CASES, BALCONIES, BANK VAULTS, FIRE-PROOF DOORS, SHUTTERS, &c. Also, every variety of IRON WORK, such as GRATES, SHUTTERS, BOLTS, &c., for building purposes, made to order at short notice. **WARRANTED.** I have also engaged an A No. 1 Pattern-Maker, and am therefore prepared to suit patrons in making to order any pattern of Railing, &c., to suit their tastes, and I would especially call the attention of architects and builders to this fact. jyl3 dtt

GAY'S CHINA PALACE,
CORNER OF
FOURTH AND GREEN STS.
NEW ERA IN THE
China, Glass and Queensware
BUSINESS!

I HAVE JUST OPENED, UNDER THE NAME OF GAY'S CHINA PALACE, a new and complete stock of China, Glass and Queensware, such as Tea, Coffee, and Dinner Services, of the most elegant and durable materials, and at prices as low as the lowest. Persons who find it to their advantage to give a call before purchasing elsewhere, will be amply repaid. **WARRANTED.** I have also engaged an A No. 1 Pattern-Maker, and am therefore prepared to suit patrons in making to order any pattern of Railing, &c., to suit their tastes, and I would especially call the attention of architects and builders to this fact. jyl3 dtt

Gulley House.
JAMES B. GULLEY, PROPRIETOR.
HAVING LEASED THE ABOVE LARGE AND WELL-VENTILATED HOUSE, situated on the north side of Market street, between First and Brook streets, opposite Smith & Sayer's Mill (entrance No. 116 and 118), Louisville, Ky., I would announce to my friends and the public generally that I have thoroughly repaired and newly furnished it throughout, and that I am now prepared to accommodate all who may call upon me. My table shall be supplied with the best the markets afford.

Board per day...\$1.00
Per week...\$7.00
Day Board...\$2.50
J. B. GULLEY.

For Rent.
A TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, situated near the center of the city, on Third street, between Green and Walnut streets—containing eight or ten rooms, hall, cellar and servants' room. A price is put on the house. Possession given at any time required.

The Law Firm begins on Franklin street, the second door from Campbell street. Cheap for a good tenant.

DORN & HUGHES,
Commission Merchants
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
RAW WHISKY, FLOUR, BACON,
Sugar, Grain, Tobacco and Provisions.

AGENTS FOR MESSRS. T. & J. W. GAY'S DISTILLERIES, Aurora and Lawrenceburg, Ind. Messrs. & Howe & Co., Distillers, Patriot, Ind. Baileys Four Mills, Louisville, Ky. Galt's Flour Mills, Aurora and Lawrenceburg, Ind. Galt's Flour Mills, Aurora and Lawrenceburg, Ind. No. 616 NORTH SIDE MARKET STREET, BETWEEN SIXTH AND SEVENTH, LOUISVILLE, KY. jyl3 dtt

Drums and Fifes.
THE COMPANIES OF HOME GUARDS IN THIS city and State, and in the vicinity thereof, are hereby respectfully notified that I have made arrangements by which I shall be enabled to supply, as cheap as the cheapest, the very best DRUMS and FIFES, from the best Eastern manufacturers—made out of seasoned material. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. WM. MCCABRELL, 310 West Jefferson st., bet. Third and Fourth streets, Louisville, Ky. jyl3 dtt

KENTUCKY CIDER MILL.
THIS MILL HAS GAINED FOR ITSELF A REPUTATION for simplicity, durability, and efficiency unsurpassed by any machine ever offered to the public. Call and examine it before purchasing any other machine. Warranted in every particular. For sale at prices to suit the times at

G. W. BASHAW'S, No. 322 Main street.

Chronic Diseases
TREATED BY
DR. M. L. LEWIS.
OFFICE AT HIS RESIDENCE, ON LAFAYETTE street, fourth building from the corner of East street, Louisville, Ky. jyl3 dtt

JOHN—3 CASES LICEORIO, GOMEZ SANCHEZ and B. E. brande, in store at the corner of Main and Third streets, Louisville, Ky. jyl3 dtt

MEDICAL.

Prof. W. Wood's
RESTORATIVE
—AND—
Blood Renovator

It is precisely what its name indicates, for, while pleasant to the taste, it is revivifying, exhilarating, and strengthening to the vital powers. It also restores, reinvigorates, and renews the blood in all its original purity, and thus restores the system to its normal condition. It is the only medicine of the kind in a popular form so as to be taken within the reach of all. So chemically and skillfully combined as to be the most powerful tonic, and yet so perfectly adapted as to act in perfect accordance with the laws of nature, and hence soothe the weakest stomach, and invigorate the digestive organs, and allay all nervous and other irritations. It is a powerful tonic, and also by all who have suffered from debility, it needs no medical skill or knowledge even to use it; it follows the action of the system, and lays the unguarded system open to the attacks of many of the most dangerous diseases which humanity is constantly liable to. Such, for example, as the following: Consumption, Bronchitis, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Fatigue, Nervous Irritability, Neuralgia, Palpitation of the Heart, Melancholia, Hypochondria, Night Sweats, Languor, Gout, Rheumatism, and all that class of cases which are usually felt to be a desideratum in the medical world, both by the thoroughly skilled in medical science, and also by all who have suffered from debility. It needs no medical skill or knowledge even to use it; it follows the action of the system, and lays the unguarded system open to the attacks of many of the most dangerous diseases which humanity is constantly liable to. 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